

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL.,

Plaintiff

v.

Civil Action No. 4:20-cv-957-SDJ

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendant.

**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY’S MOTION TO QUASH DEPOSITION
SUBPOENA, MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER, AND REQUEST FOR
SUBMISSION**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(3) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), non-party Texas A&M University (TAMU), through the Office of the Attorney General-Administrative Law Division, files this Motion to Quash Deposition Subpoena, Motion for Protective Order, and Request for Submission in response to Defendant’s subpoena received on or around April 4, 2024 (Subpoena). *See* Exhibit A attached hereto. The Subpoena commands TAMU to designate one or more officers to testify on April 10, 2024, at 9:30 a.m. CST. *Id.*

This motion seeks to prevent testimony of any TAMU officer and prevent further discovery attempts, based on TAMU’s sovereign immunity.

In support, non-party TAMU respectfully shows the Court the following:

Background

The State of Texas filed the captioned proceeding against Google in 2021 based on allegations Google violated the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices - Consumer Protection Act and the Biometric Identifier Act. On January 27, 2023, Google served a Rule 45 non-party subpoena duces tecum on TAMU seeking a multitude of documents spanning over a ten-year period. TAMU timely filed Rule 45 objections arguing it had sovereign immunity from the subpoena, that the subpoena violated Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(1) because Google failed to take reasonable steps to avoid undue burden and expense¹, and that the requested documents were irrelevant to any of Google's claims or defenses.² Counsel for TAMU and Counsel for Google conferred multiple times about the document subpoena. Without waiving its sovereign immunity, TAMU stated that it would be seeking cost shifting and, in the spirit of cooperation, produced responsive documents going back three years. There were no communications from Google counsel after these documents were produced until the deposition subpoena was served on April 4, 2024.

¹ TAMU estimated it would take hundreds of hours and multiple to review and gather responsive information.

² Objections to the subpoena deuces tecum served on Google by TAMU are attached as Exhibit B.

Motion to Quash

Neither TAMU nor its officers, who are not parties to this case, are subject to the subpoena because sovereign immunity prevents the court from having subject matter jurisdiction over them. *Russell v. Jones*, 49 F.4th 507, 513 (5th Cir. 2022) (stating “a court, state or federal, lacks jurisdiction to enforce a subpoena against an unwilling sovereign.”) (citing *Louisiana v. Sparks*, 978 F.2d 226, 235-36 (5th Cir. 1992)).³

Further, “[w]here sovereign immunity applies, it applies totally.” *Russell*, 49 F.4th 514. Accordingly, the court should quash this subpoena. *TexasLDPC, Inc. v. Broadcom, Inc.*, Misc. No. 4:22-CV-01780, 2023 WL 3293292, at *2 (S.D. Tex. May 5, 2023) (quashing third-party subpoena to Texas state agency because “[a]s an agency of the State of Texas, TAMUS enjoys immunity from suit (including discovery) in federal court.” (citing *Sullivan v. Texas A&M Univ. Sys.*, 986 F. 3d 593, 595 (5th Cir. 2021)).

Sovereign immunity not only applies when a state is a defendant; it also applies to a state and its officers as third parties. *Russell*, 49 F.4th at 514; *Thompson v. Richter*, No. 7:22-cv-00014-O, 2023 WL 7986341, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 17, 2023). Where sovereign immunity applies, it applies not just to direct suits, but to the entire

³ See also *Russell*, 49 F.4th 516-19, discussing “similar conclusions in analogous cases involving federal and tribal sovereign immunity.”

“coercive process of judicial tribunals at the instance of private parties.” *Id.* “Subpoenas [] are a coercive judicial process [because] they [are] issu[ed] under the court’s authority and are enforced by court order.” *Id.* at 515. Causing a state agency and its officers who are not parties to the case to comply with a subpoena “violates the ‘inviolable sovereignty’ retained by the states in the Constitution’s wake.” *Id.* (citing *Alden v. Maine*, 527 U.S. at 706, 715 (1999) (quoting The Federalist No. 39, at 245 (James Madison))).

TAMU is an independent state agency. Its officers, directors, or managing agents are being summoned in their official capacity to testify about actions and information of which they have knowledge because of their positions within the TAMU. Both TAMU and its officers are protected by the Eleventh Amendment, which was written “to prevent the indignity of subjecting a state to the coercive process of judicial tribunals at the instance of private parties.” *Russell*, 49 F. 4th at 513 (quoting *Ex parte Ayers*, 123 U.S. 443, 505 (1887)).

Furthermore, sovereign immunity is not waived when an agency responds to other discovery requests, because “production of documents does not unequivocally demonstrate an intent to waive sovereign immunity.” *Thompson v. Richter*, No. 7:22-cv-00014-O, 2023 WL 7986341, at *2; see also *Neinast v. Texas*, 217 F.3d 275, 279 (5th Cir. 2000). Thus, both the TAMU and its officers are protected by sovereign immunity, and Google's deposition subpoena should be quashed.

Motion for Protective Order

TAMU and its officers seek a Protective Order to prevent further Subpoenas from being issued upon them in this case. “[A]ny person from whom discovery is sought may move for a protective order in the court where the action is pending. [] The Court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1). “Good cause is established by a specific showing of ‘clearly defined and serious injury to the party seeking’ the protective order.” *Moncevais v. Herrick*, No. 7:22-cv-00441, 2023 WL 4666612, at *3 (S.D.Tex. Jul. 20, 2023). Further subpoenas would be subject to being quashed based on sovereign immunity. Thus, issuance of additional subpoenas would cause the TAMU and Attorney General’s Office to use taxpayer resources to defend against a subpoena over which the Court lacks jurisdiction. Therefore, TAMU’s Motion for Protective Order should be granted.

PRAYER

For the reasons stated above, TAMU respectfully requests the Court grant its Motion to Quash and Motion for Protective Order. TAMU also prays for any such other and further relief, both general and specific, at law or in equity, to which it may be justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

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***Attorneys for Non-Party Texas A&M
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CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE

I hereby certify that on April 5, 2024, I spoke with Karla Maradiaga, Counsel for Google, LLC by phone to discuss this Motion to Quash. Despite discussion of each participant's view, we were unable to resolve this issue because TAMU believes it has sovereign immunity and Google, LLC believes TAMU's sovereign immunity has been waived. Counsel for TAMU has complied with the meet and confer requirement in Local Rule CV-7(h). Counsel for Google, LLC oppose this Motion.

/s/ Lauren McGee

Lauren McGee

Assistant Attorney General

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing document has been served to the following parties on April 5, 2024, via e-file:

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